BY SYDNEY. Oh! if there be in Memory's chain One link that's silv'ry bright, One link that points me back again

To hours of mild delight,
Ere Disappointment's hand had soiled
Lite's bright, transparent page,
Ere I through sorrows, gricis had toiled, To joyless hours of age, It is the hour when first you threw Love's brightest glance on me-The hour that first I met with you,

And loved alone but thee. Oh! if there be one pang to swell My heart with deepest wo--A bitterness no words can tell, No language ever show— It is the thought that thou hast proved

A recreant to thy vow!
Alas! alas! that I am loved By thee no longer now.

Another reigns within thy heart— That changing heart of thine; And never more canst thou impart One ray of bliss to mine. COLUMBIA, Fluvanna, July 20th, 1847.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, July 16.] ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PALMETTO. ONE DAY LATER FROM VERA CRUZ. The steamship Palmetto, Captain Smith, arrived last night from Vera Cruz, by way of Tampico and Brazus Santiago. She left Vera Cruz on the 9th, Tampico on the 10th, and the

Brazos on the 12th.

By this arrival we have letters and papers from Vera Cruz to the 9th July. So far as we can learn by them, or by the verbal report of the officers of the Palmetto, there had been no arrival from the army of General Scott since the night of the 1st July. We are, therefore, confirmed in our opithat the story brought here by some one on the Galveston, about a courier from Mexico with "momentous" news to the 5th July, was "all i' my eye." We can learn nothing whatever from the army or the capital.

The Sun of Anahuac of the 9th July, gives

the following account of the issue of Captain Mayo's expedition against Father Jarauta:

"Captain Mayo, United States Naval Governor of Alvarado, as we have said in a previous num cer, ascended the Alvarado river with the steamer Petrita a few days ago in pursuit of a renowned priest, chief of the guerrillas, Padre Jarauta. Captain M. went up the river about 70 miles to a town called Cosamaloapan, where the padre had captured an American trader's boat with two men, and robbing 200 dollars from them; but when he arrived the Mexican had fled, after selling the

boat, "No resistance was made to the Governor-h hoisted the American flag, made the alcalde pay the two hundred dollars, and return the boat to it

owner.

"The padre, before leaving Cosamaloapan on Friday last, told the people that his intention was to go to Tesechoacan, and Hacienda of Nopalatogo to Tesechoacan, and Educing 500 horses to pain, for the purpose of collecting 500 horses, t mount his men, at this time stationed in the town of Cotasta, Hacienda ot Naranjo, and Boca Cos tol, in number about 600 effective men; from these places he was to join a guerilla chief from Jala pa, Juan Chimaco Robelledo, who is now in the pass of the Hava, nine miles from Jalapa, with 150 men, and collecting as many more as possible from the neighboring country, for the purpose of attacking our train on their way up. He has positive orders to take no prisoners but to put to death not only all Americans, but even every Mexican he can catch, that has in any way rendered services to our countrymen."

The Sun also reports a fight between a French

man named Simon Lamadee and a Mexican named Ramon Bustamente. The Mexican stabbed the Frenchman dangerously and made his escape. A reward of \$110 was offered for Busiamente forthwith.

Gen. Pierce had not left Vera Cruz when the

Palmetto sailed, but was expected to leave that day or Saturday, the 10th, with 3,000 men. From Tampico and the Brazos we have no news whatever. The Palmetto brought mails from each point at which she touched, but they were not distributed last night.

ESCAPE OF EIGHT AMERICAN PRI-SONERS .- The schooner Home, Captain Kinney, arrived here yesterday morning (says the New Orleans Picayune) from Tampico, bringing over eight of the American prisoners who have been so long and so unjustly detailed in Mexico. The names of these men are A. W. Holeman W. P. D. Normandie, William Funk, John Thomas, John A. Scott, Robert S. Cockrill, John Swigert and William itu sell. The last named belonged to the Arkansas cavalry, the others t the two regiments from Kentucky. They left the city of Mexico on the 5 h of June, with the other prisoners, it being understood that their destina tion was Tampico. They marched with a small escort in charge of a Colonel and two or three of-

On the 17th they reached Huejutla, where they were turned over as prisoners to Gen. Garay, in command of that town, where several hundre troops were stationed. The prisoners were treated with some consideration by Gen. Garay, and much more kindness than they had before me They were informed by han that he had no orders to dispose of them, are that although he presumed it was the purpose of the Government to send them on to Tampico he had no in structions to that effect. The prisoners were here furnished with twenty-five cents each daily for their expenses. This money Gen. Garay appears to have raised by contributions among the town's people. After waiting here some days, seeing no prospect of release, and fearing lest events at the capital might induce the Government to pharea its intention of forwarding them. ment to charge its intention of forwarding them to Tampico, they determined to effect their escape. They attempted this in small pattles of five at one time, two at another, and five at another. Seven in all left on the 27th. The first five were all retaken and carried back to Huejutla, but one of them again escaped and with the other seven reached Tampico. They marched principally by night and were from four to six or seven days on the route. days on the route.

After their arrival at Tampico, news reached there by a Mexican that about thirty of the men had also attempted to escape; that twenty five of them had been retaken, and three others shot it the pursuit. These were the reports in Tampilence in them. He has little expectation that Col. De Russy's expedition will prove of any avail in procuring the release of the other prisoners. He thinks it certainly will fail, if the in tention be to rescue the men by force. The move-ment of the colonel will inevitably be reported to Gen. Garay in advance; and if he does not feel himself strong enough to receive an attack, he can very readily send off the prisoners further

into the interior.

The fate of these men is greatly to be deplored. and we cannot but think there has been remiss ness on the part of Gen. Scott in not obtaining their release. With a number of Mexican officers in our power, we would have brought that vernment to a sense of its obligations to our prisoners, by hanging up some of their own to

FROM TABASCO .- Com. Bigelow's Skir. MISH WITH THE MEXICANS .- The Union contains the official dispatches from Commander Bigelow. giving an account of his fight with the Mexicans under Gen. Echegary, from which we extract the following:
The Hon. John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Small parties of the enemy occupied the out-skirts of the city every night, threatening an at-tack, and I was obliged to keep a large portion of the forces constantly on duty to prevent being sur-prised. Finding that the enemy sheltered him-selt in the ranchos in the outskirts of the city, I gave orders to burn all the unoccupied ones.— This duty was executed by Lieut. Commandant This duty was executed by Lieut Commandant Porter, with a detatchment of one hundred men. About two hundred ranchos were destroyed, most of them of but little value. Having learned that the enemy had occupied the outer barrack, near the church, the night previous, I ordered it to be destroyed also; and it was accordingly blown

up. This, and the explosion of a few shells fired over the city, probably prevented the contemplated attack by the enemy the ensuing night.

I had also planned for the 30th an expedition to the village of Tamultay, situated about three miles from this, which was reported to be the miles from this, which was reported to be the beadquarters of General Echegaray, to consist of a steamer (the Scourge) to ascend the river and cut off the enemy's retreat, while I crossed over by land with 150 men, and a piece of artillery, to dislodge him. The arrival of the steamer Vixen with a reinforcement, and your very li-beral and judicious instructions, enabled me to increase the land party to 240, with two pieces o artillery; and I also directed the Vixen to ascend the river in company with the Scourge to assist

one another to case of grounding.

In conformity with these arrangements, I started at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, (yesunder way to ascend the river. At nine o'clock, when within about a quarter of a mile of the village, the enemy opened a fire of musketry from had posted himself in ambush This was promptly returned by the marin-s and small arm till the artillery was brought into position; when,

1 o'clock, P. M., after having refreshed my men, seeing nothing of the steamers, I took up the line THE ENQUIRER. seeing nothing of the steamers, I took up the line

of march and returned to the city.

The steamers after getting aground several times for the want of pilots, which were not to be obtained, reached the village about half an hour after we had left, and returned here this morning.

I forward here with the report of Lieutenant Commandant Lockwood, of the Scourge, who was in

The party we encountered at the village of Tamultay consisted of about 500 men, under the command of Gen. Echegaray, being the whole force of the enemy in this vicinity. They had re-ceived information of our movement, and were posted in the most judicious manner to receive us. During the action we lost two men killed, and had two wounded-one severely and the other slightly. Lieut. Kintzing was also slightly wounded by a spent ball, and two men were badly burned by the accidental explosion of powder in a building.

The loss of the enemy was not ascertained, but two killed were found in the bushes near the road. The officers and men behaved in a manner creditable to the service and their country. The following comprise the names of the killed

Killed-James White, scaman, Spitfire. Wounded-Mortally-James Mitchell, ordina ry seaman, Potomac, since dead. Dangerously -Wm. Treat, ordinary seaman Potomac. Severely-Jas. Hoy, ordinary seaman, Mississippi; - Crosby, Etna, from explosion of gunpowder; George Brown, ordinary seaman, Etna, from explosion of gunpowder. Slightly-George Johnson, Potomac, from explosion of gunpowder.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CAP-TURE OF TABASCO.

The Secretary of the Navy has favored the Union with the following letter from Commodore

U. S. FLAG SHIP MISSISSIPPI, Off Tabasco River, June 24, 1847. Sin: Having, in my communication of the 8th instant, informed the department of my intention no longer to delay the attack upon the enemy's forces concentrated near the city of Tabasco, I anchored on the 13th off the bar of the river, with a detachment of the squadron, consisting of the Mississippi, Albany, Raritan, John Adams, Decatur, Germantown, Stromboli, Vesuvius, Washington, and the steamers Scorpion, Spitfire, Scourge, and Vixen—the Etna and Boneta being stationed in the river.

On the 14th, the flotilla having crossed the bar, the barges and surf-boats, containing seven pieces of artillery, and as many officers, seamen, and marines as could be spared from each of the vessels at anchor outside, with a detachment of forty seamen and marines from the Potomac, were then towed by the steamers across the bar, and, joining the vessels at Frontera, the whole force was ormed into line, and proceeded up the river in the

following order:

The Scorpion, bearing my pendant, leading the van, having in tow the Vesuvius and Washington, and the boats of the Mississippi and John

Adams.

The Spitfire, with the Stromboli and Boneta,

and boats of the Albany;
The Scourge, with the American merchant schooner Spittire, having on board Capt. G. W. Taylor, with his sub marine aparatus; The Vixen, with the Etna, and the boats of the

Raritan, Decatur and Germantown;
When, on the following day, the flotilla having arrived within thirty miles of the city, information was obtained from an Indian that the enemy had thrown up breast-works in the thick chapparal lining the banks of the river at three differ-ent points, where they had posted in ambush

the vessels and boats were fired upon, but the fire of the enemy was immediately silenced by our great gans and muskerry. At the second posi-tion, one of the seamen of the Vesuvius was severely wounded; and at the third, Lieut. Wm. May received an escopette ball in his arm, and three men were slightly wounded. Lieut. May, at the time of receiving his wound, was engaged, in coperation with Lieut. Jas. Alden, in sounding and examining the obstructions placed by the enemy in the channel directly opposite to the

Considering it doubtful whether the steamers could pass the obstructions without inconvenient delay, and being anxious to reach the main body of the enemy, I ordered their commanders to use every effort to ascend the river, and determined myself not to wait the experiment, but to land with the intantry and artillery. Having previous-ly made all the arrangements for landing and not obtain the vote of a single Southern State. boats were manned and formed opposite to the point selected for the landing, called the "Seven Palm Trees," and near to the third entrenchment of the enemy, which had been a moment before

aked by the great guns of the florida. Everything being in readiness, I mok the lead with my boat accompan. by Capiain Mayo (a cluneer, and acting as an "ant general,) in another b at; and, giving the there to go ahead, the whole force, with three hearty cheers, poshed for the shore, landed, and formed in separate co lumns on the bank, under the direction of Caprain Mayo. In the space of ten minutes every officer and man was on shore and in position, with seven pieces of artillery, which were taken from the boats and hauled up a bank twenty feet in height, and nearly perpendicular, by the main strength of the officers and men attached to them; boats were then sent for the three pieces belonging to the bomb-vessels; and in twenty-five minutes the entire column, of more than eleven hundred strong, with ten pieces of artillery, was in motion towards the city. Its march, however, was very much retarded by the difficulty of moving through the high prairie grass and the occasional thickets of chapparal; yet, in opposition to all the obstacles which presented themselves, and the excessive heat of the day, the column moved steadily on, preceded by the pioneers, and driving back with its artillery and advanced guard the outposts of the enemy, entrenched by breast-

Meanwhile, the steamers had succeeded in crossing the obstructions in the channel, and proceeded gallantly up, in face of the fire of the main battery of six guns, and a body of infantry lining the entrenchments; and after exchanging a retired hastily from their defences-a measure undoubtedly precipitated by the proximity of our advancing column. At a little after 4 in the afternoon, I entered the city with the entire force of plies to the communications addressed to him, intantry and artillery, and took quiet possession

o the city-a distance of nine miles-1 was struck, as I often have been before, with the universal enthusiasm exhibited by the officers and men, and with the extraordinary efforts which they made on this occasion to keep the artillery in line. In the skirmishes with the outposts of the enemy, our advance displayed much order and military skill, and the entire line conducted in a manner worthy of veteran soldiers.

If I were to undertake to particularize the gal-lant and judicious conduct of the officers, I should be obliged to name them all; hence I beg to refer to the enclosed papers, (marked A and B,) which contain the names of all who were engaged in the expedition, stating the respective duties assigned to them. I also refer the department to the report of the senior medical officer.

From the best information I have been able to

obtain from several sources, the enemy's force in action on the 16th may be estimated at tourteen hundred strong, and their loss about thirty killed; which compared with the force under my mand, and considering the advantages of his fortified position, may rander the smallness of our

I am, sir, with great respect, Your obedient servant, M. C. PERRY, Commanding Home Squadron.

The "National Intelligencer" (says the Union) republishes Gen. Kearny's proclamation of 1st March last to the people of California, and with such illiberal comments as it thinks best calcula-ted to excite a prejudice against the administraclamation; and it does not hesitate to insinuate that this last proclamation of Gen. K. of the 1st March last, "has been supplied to the executive disclosure of the first Santa Fe and California proclamations was received through the United must say, it is a very impudent assertion. What does the "National Intelligencer" know about the instructions which have been sent to General Kearny? By what authority does it contend that the instructions sent to him justify every position instructions? No; they have never been pub this last proclamation was issued. And we venregard to the military occupation of the territory, and to the rights and best interests of the people.

The folly of the course of the "National Intelligencer" consists in this: that it professes to know what the administration has done, or what it has not done; and it shoots its poisoned arrows in the dark, when it is absolutely ignorant of all the instructions that have been sent out upon the sub-

RICHMOND, VA.

Saturday Morning, July 24, 1847.

OHIO FEDERALISM REPUDIATES GEN TAYLOR.

The N. Y. Tribune publishes a long and remarkable letter from a "valued correspondent" in Ohio. He refers to the address of the Ohio Whig State Central Committee, which adopts the issues of "opposition to the war and unyielding hostility to the farther extension of slavery," and declares that the Whig press of that State "has responded a determined adherence" to the sentiments of the address.

The following extract contains some striking statements, demonstrating that the whole Whig party of the great Whig State of Ohio oppose Gen. Taylor upon the same grounds that they resisted the election of Mr. Polk:

we shall with great unanimity oppose the farther butchery of the people of Mexico, by our army, and the farther extension of Slavery. We shall remain where we took our position in 1844-opposed to Annexation of Slave Territory, and op posed to a War of Conquest. We then opposed Mr. Polk's election because he was for extending Slavery. We have too much self-respect to turn round now and sustain Gen. Taylor or any other man in favor of that measure. We cannot approve in 1845 what we so loudly condemned in 1844. We cannot now carry out a policy which we then exectated. On the contrary I believe the Whigs of our State will remain true to their principles, whatever course the Whigs of other States may pursue."

The writer then proceeds to demonstrate that Gen. Taylor is opposed to the Wilmot Provisoand he adds :

"At the commencement of this agitation, some of our papers started off in favor of Gen. Tay-lor. They have now all receded from the position thus suddenly taken, and will strenuously oppose any man who is in favor of extending the curse of our nation."

As to the effect of the "Signal letter" upon the Whigs of Ohio, we commend the following passage to the attention of the Republican. It seems that the Ohio Whigs have taken exactly the same view of that letter as the Richmond Times and Mr. Botts, and now thoroughly repudiate General Taylor as a Presidential candidate:

"The late letter of Gen. Taylor, in which he declines a nomination by the Whig party, most evidently for the purpose of preventing a Nation-al Convention, has chilled the ardor of many of nis most zealous friends. They declare, if they go for him now, they must abandon their party as well as their principles. This they appear to think is asking too much. They will not go that length.

We close our criticals with the positive language of the writer.

"I now will hazard the prediction that unless he comes out and averes himself a friend of the Witmot Proviso, General Taylor wil not receive the vote of a single Free State of the Union.

The New York Tribune tries to do away the armed parties in considerable force.

From all the positions indicated by the Indian, ing that its correspondent is mistaken in the position he so confidently assumes, that Gen. Taylor is opposed to the principles of the Wilmot Proviso; for, says the Tribune. "his letter to the Cincinnati Signal demonstrates, in the opinion of persons far wiser than curselves, the direct reverse. We believe him to be a man of too deep philosophy and enlarged philanthropy to wish the farther extension of an institution no less

false in principle than lamentable in practice." The evidence we thus lay before our readers is altogether Whig It is is to be believed, we are bound to conclude, that if Gen. Taylor be opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, he cannot receive the vote of any of the free States-and, if he is

points, viz: that throughout Ohio, as in other portions of the country, the Signal letter has prosome of the Whip papers contend that Gen. T.'s opinions are sufficiently known, the Whigs of the North and West are in direct conflict as to the proper construction to be placed upon the Signal letter, and especially as to his views of the Wil-

mot Proviso. Whether the Tribune or its Ohio correspondent be right, Gen. Taylor will not receive the votes even of the Whig party of the Union. This is Whig testimony, which will not be carped at by Whig Editors, we presume.

The Hamilton (Ohio) News, Whig, goes as far as the Tribune's correspondent, and gives a matter. harder blow to old Rough and Ready than he ever received in Mexico:

"To the late attempts to force Gen. Taylor upon the Whigs without a convention, we enter our most soleiun protest; and when we see a disposition among Whig editors to aid in so unjus tifiable a piece of demagogy, it is difficult for us to restrain a rebulte. The cry about Taylor's great popularity is all gammon; and they who lend their voices to swell it, will bitterly regret their folly, if they love their country."

"GEN. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS." So thinks not the Times, which, referring to General T.'s reply to the "Democratic Whigs" of Trenton, N. J., says that it "not only shows plies to the communications addressed to him. but, we trust may be considered as indicating a material modification of his resolution to decline the Presidency of elected as the nominee and candidite of a porty."

But, even admitting that the old hero would flinch from the high ground of his Signal letter, we can see not a single drop of comfort in the Trenton letter for our "trusting" friends of the Times. That letter is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge, with sentiments of high gratification, the receipt of a copy of the resolutions recently adopted at a meet-

ing of the Democratic Whigs of the county of Mercer, New Jersey. My thanks are especially due to my friends of the State of New Jersey for their flattering ex-pression of approval and esteem, and which, I

can assure them, is as truly reciprocated. I embrace this occasion to remark, that, if the people of the country desire to place me in the high office of chief magistracy, I do not feel myself at liberty to refuse; but, on the contrary, in that position, as well as one more humble, it will ever be my pride and constant endeavor to serve the country with all the ability I possess. Please convey these, my thanks and brief ac-knowledgements, to the citizens of the county of Mercer. I wish them and yourself much pros-

perity and happiness. With great respect, I remain, Your most obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army. Dr. John T. CLASK, Secretary of public meeting, Does General Taylor here endorse the action

of the "Democratic Whigs" of Mercer? Does tion. It professes to charge the executive with a want of sincerity in disavowing some of the former doctrines of General Kearny's previous promer doctrines of General Kearny's previous pro-said before in his replies to all who have written on the subject of his nomination, "that if (not the Whigs, but) the prople of the country desire to place viceroy in Monterey, at a period subsequent to the murmurs, of astonishment with which the not feel myself at liberty to refuse?" Wherein not feel myself at liberty to refuse?" Wherein does this expression differ from the language of the Signal letter? The sentiment is identical The Times will have to wait for "a little more grape," before it finds the old hero prepared to suit its views.

While on this subject, we must correct a mis apprehension of our own language by the Times. gress and the country, they will be found to have been penned with great circumspection, with evesubject than our neighbors,) but to the Signal letter, which expresses the identical resolution to explain his "personal views." Is the Times beginning to forget the Signal letter, that severe thorn in the side of Whiggery? If so, we advise the Editors to refresh their memories

The Times and Whig quote Mr. Hilliard of Alabama as fully vouching for the Whig principles of Gen. Taylor. He declared "from authority which Le could not question, that Gen. Taylor was a Whig, that all his affinities were Whig, | law-book prepared by Mr. B.: that he was a Whig all over, but not a partizan or one who would prefer party to duty."

We pass over the words in Italics, to which the Times devotes a long homily, winding up as follows: "We believe that if our institutions are to be pre-

served, if the government is ever to be administered on the true principles of the Constitution, it must be through the steadfast, unccasing and con-certed exertions of the patriotic Whig party of the Union. To talk of disbanding that party, and to propose its extinction, is to cast imputations upon the motives of the great statesmen who have guided it, and to stultity all who belong to it." We come to the endorsement of Mr. Hilliard

who says that Gen. Taylor is a Whig. Of course Mr. H. measures Gen. T.'s Whiggery by his own. Let us see what that is. In a late speech made in the Congressional canvass in his distion of Gen. Taylor. Indeed, I think our friends here are more firmly united upon the issues of 1844 than are those of any other State. I think the shoulders, he thought, strange as it might the shoulders, he thought, 'strange as it might seem," would produce more revenue than the high Tariff of 1842. These sentiments are fully approved by the Whig organ of the district, which petlishes to the world that Mr. H. "avowed that his Tariff views were the Whig creed of Alabama, as laid down in the unanimous resolutions of the Whig State Convention, during the Clay canvass" Thus, then, to be a Whig in Alabama, one must support the Tariff of 1846, and in this sense, no doubt, Mr. Hilliard regards Gen. Taylor as a Whig.

Again, as to the war, Mr. H. who voted for the preamble to the war-bill, declared that "as we it with vigor." On this point, too, we have no doubt that Gen. T. is an Alabama Whig, differbe a Whig, therefore, according to the Alabama standard, is to have principles very unlike those of Whiggery in Virginia and farther north .-Here, a Whig is expected to advocate a Bank, high tariff, opposition to the war. Here Mr. Bous and the Richmond Whig lay it down as the true Whig doctrine, to withdraw every soldier from Mexico, and refuse to vote a dollar for the prosecution of the war. The Express, a Whig organ of New York, says:

"The next Congress will not vote supplies—rely upon that,—to carry on a profitles and thriftless war,—but will first demand 'what we are fighting for,' and when it is known, vote according

to the answer." The Whigs of Tennessee, on the other hand, take the same ground on the war question as the Whigs of Alabama; for Gen. Brown the Whig candidate for Governor in Tennessee, in his speeches before the people, says, "I am for prosecuting the war vigorously. I would vote millions for its continuation." We have quoted these varying opinions of Whigs of different sections of the country, to shew that Whiggery assumes such a protean shape, that Gen. Taylor, may nominally be a Whig in one quarter Dailas offered the following sentiment, as true as of the country, and at the same time te denounced as a Democrat in other sections. Let us, for instance, imagine that he, like Mr. Hilliard, is in favor of the Tariff of 1846, and opposed to a protective Tariff; and, at the same time, is in favor of the prosecution of the war unil Mexico comes to terms: would be be such a Whig as to receive the nomination and support of the Whigs of Virginia, or of a Whig National Convention? Such a Whig we are inclined to look upon him, in other words, as very little of a Whig at all. We have seen it stated | Our roads and rivers full of steamers. in some of the Whig papers, that Dixon H. Lewis means to support Gen. Taylor for President because of his Southern States' Rights doctrines. Will a man with such principles receive the support of the Whig party? If so, their principles

"Such, then, is Gen. Taylor's position. A Whig of the Revolutionary stamp, who knows no enemies but the enemies of his country! A patriot, whose chief desire is to see the government administered in purity, and the integrity of its early history restored, no matter by whose agen-cy it is effected."-[Republican

The natural interence from the above is, that General Taylor is not a Whig of the mongrel school of modern Whiggery. So far we agree with the Republican, as does the New Orleans Southerner, which presents the question in the following light:

"GEN. TAYLOR A WHIG .- We have see so many positive assertions in the Whig papers that Gen. Taylor is a Whig, and so many assertion of it in the subjoints extract. He declares his opinion to be, that we that Gen. Taylor is a Whig, and so many assertion of it is in the subjoints extract. He declares his opinion to be, that we that Gen. Taylor is a Whig, and so many assertion of it is in the subjoints of the interest of the control of the interest of the control of the interest of the interest of the control of the interest of the interest of the control of the interest of the interest of the interest of the interest of the control of the interest of tions in Democratic papers that he is not a Whig, that we think it high time to set the matter right, so that there may be no more squabbling in the

"Gen. Taylor is a Whig, a Whig of 1776. He was in favor of the war of 1776. He is in favor Democratic Whig-tor no other Whigs appear to be in layor of the war."

The Whig press have lately been filled with a series of interrogatories addressed to Mr. Buchanan by the New Orleans National. They refer to the old story of General Arista's revelations and propositions to Mr. Isaac D. Marks, and the communications of the latter to the State arranged the boundary line of Texas on the Rio Grande, without sending General Taylor to that river. The Union shows how this most arrant humbug has been exposed and refuted—the mahumbug has been exposed and refuted-the mater having been fully explained by General Cass at the last session of Congress, and the corres pondence published. The Whig press must be pondence published. The Whig press must be confidence published. The Whig press must be pondence published. The Whig press must be confidence published. desperate, indeed, when they have to bring up the ghosts of departed tables, to abuse the Ad-

A PARADOX,

The New York Express writes a long leader, proving that General Taylor is a Whig, because he is a no-party man, the Whigs being a no. party party! As a specimen of the article, and to show the Editor's scrupulous justice and fidelity to the truth, we quote a passage:

"That party has been a band of robbers, styling themselves Democrats, of every variety, as we have before remarked, who have associated together, under party discipline, to plunder the people by the aid of law."

In this part of the world we have some party Whigs, but we do not therefore call them "robbers.'

We learn from the Union, that the coinage at the Mint, from 1st January to 1st July, 1847, is \$8,206,223, "far exceeding the amount coined during any similar period of time since the Government was founded. Under the new instructions given by Mr. Walker, under the law establishing the constitutional treasury, all foreign coin received by the Government is at once transferred to the Mint, where it is recoined, and paid out as American coin-the only form in which it will the resolutions of '98! circulate among the people. There is every reason to believe that nearly sixty millions of dollars will be connerted into American coin during the admin-

ligent Superintendent of the Telegraph in this City, for a copy of his valuable and deeply interesting book on the American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph. It embraces the Reports of Congress, and a full description of all telegraphs known, employing 'electricity or galvanism. It is a handsome volume of 300 pages, is illustrated by eighty-one neat wood engravings, and con tains a rich fund of information touching this wonderful fruit of American genius. In connection grave question; but we undertake to assert, confiwith this subject, we find the following in the

"Professor Olmstead, of Yale College, has expressed an opinion that the telegraph wires, when spread over the earth, will so operate on the elecwith more truth than can General Scott. "Save should have most whiskey to drink! We had inricity in the air that we shall never hear of very heavy thunder storms, or of lightning striking within an area of fifty or a hundred miles of the what we have so often said in relation to the abwire. The Professor is certainly wrong in this surdity of Mr. Trist having issued military orperience, as scarcely a thunder storm passes over our city that does not damage the masts of some the Editors to refresh their memories.

The Clinton (La.) Floridian declares positive-lay that it is certain that Gen. Taylor has not declared any opinion upon a National Bank or a clared any opinion u

CARTER M. BRAXTON. The Fredericksburg News thus speaks of the death of this lamented Senator. We have heard eminent lawyers speak favorably of the valuable

We have known Mr. B., from our childhood, and few men possessed more estimable qualities. He was grandson of Carter Braxion, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and inherited many of the excellencies that marked the character of that eminent man. He was a chaste and accomplished debater, and elegant gentleman, and a kind and hospitable neighbor. He was a firm believer in the truths of christianity, and though a member of no church, he mainned upon all occasions the saving efficacy of

Mr. Braxton had prepared for the Press a condensed history of all cases reported since the organization of our State courts, in a work reaching three large octavo volumes. It is said by those who are judges, and have reviewed it, to be ably compiled, and of great aid to the Bar. His health for the last twelve months prevented its being oublished - but we presume it will soon be given to the public. We have no doubt it will reflect credit on its author, and supply a deficiency here-tofore acknowledged by the profession. He leaves a wife and several small children to lament the loss of one who was kind and affec- It has been conclusively proven, again and again, tionate in all his relations.

BATTLE ON THE PRAIRIES. The Baltimore Patriot publishes an extract

rom a letter of James S. Wethered, describing an attack upon a train of Americans, on the 26th June, by 300 Camanche Indians, on the banks of the Arkansas river, not far from Pawnee Fork: "The enemy was gallantly met by us. The

engagement lasted about thirty minutes, in which three of our men were wounded, supposed mortally. Lieut. Love, who commands one hundred men, ordered out twenty-five of them to pursue the Indians, and, if possible, retake the cattle. They overtook the enemy, and had a despewere engaged in it, it was necessary to prosecute rate engagement, in which five of our men were killed and six wounded; three of these, the doctor reports, cannot live. Several horses wer killed on both sides. The loss on the part of the ing but little from the Democratic doctrine. To Indians is supposed to be large, they, however, as is their custom, succeeded in carrying off their dead. Four of our men were found scalped; one poor fellow had his scaln taken off and his ears cut off whilst alive; on another I counted sixteen wounds mostly made by lances. "These Indians were accompanied by some

> We shall remain here until reinforced. There are thirty-eight Government wagons here, which will have to remain until stock is provided for hauling them. This will be forwarded by the express which we send to the States, after the battle, "The Camanches are the finest equestrians in the world. They will ride past us at full gallop, and show our rifles no part of their bodies but one loot, which is hooked over the saddle, the rest of them being hid by the horse. In this position they fire under the neck of the horse. In form they are pertect Apollos, and are considered the

> bravest and most warlike Indians on the contiwar, it will find the punishing of this people quite a serious affair. The Camanches will have no great opinion of the power of our government un-til they are made to feel it."

At the dinner of the Young Men's Democratic Association of Philadelphia, on the 5th July, Mr. it is graphic:

Illustrations of Democratic Ruin. A Mexican war, with victories "too tedious to mention."
An English peace, with torrents of "the hard." An Irish famine, relieved by our abundance. Taxation reduced, with revenue and credit aug-

mented. Our farmers, lengthening their furrows. Our merchants, dreaming they are princes. Our manufacturers, buying palaces for work-

shops. Our banks full of coin.

And, though last, not least, our schools and nur series full of children.

FEDERAL ABSTRACTIONS. The Richmond Times, a very thorough Federal paper (says the Pennsylvanian) feels the im-

project for acquiring six or seven provinces from Mexico, "as the line we will accept by negotia-tion;" but we cannot say much either for the ingenuity or torce with which it does so. The Times makes the attempt in this somewhat origi-

nal manner: Taylor would be influenced in negotiating a peace, would be very different from those of the Whig party, the Pennsylvanian points trimmphanily to his letter to General Gaines, in which it says 'he avows himself in favor of seizing 'six or seven States, or provinces, as the line we will accept by negotiation' with Mexico. General Taylor's language is not justly susceptible of any such construction, as will be evident to the reader from an inspection of it in the subjoined ought to adopt one of two alternatives; namely, either take possession at once of the line we would accept by negotiation, 'or keep what we already have possession of,' including six or seven States, &c. These are two perfectly distinct plans, and he does not in this letter indicate his preference for either. It is manifestly not his of the war of 1817. He is still a Whig, that is, a meaning that we ought to insist upon the line Government will not fix upon a boundary line, to occupy the line of the Sierra Madre, not in order to appropriate the territory, but to force Mexico into terms. General Taylor, so far as we have seen, has never expressed an opinion as to the

amount of territory the Government ought to This is an explanation a little like that of the dealer in quack medicines in England, who one morning announced a certificate as to its powerful beneficial properties, from "his grace, the Duchess of Devonshire," but being assured of the mistake, corrected it the next day by introducing the configuration of the confi satisfied with the adoption of "either." But the Times is determined to go the whole figure. "It is," says that paper, "manifestly not his meaning that we ought to insist upon the line which we then occupied"-[at the time his letter was written.] But what does the General say himself? The subjoined is the extract from his letter upon

which this novel construction depends: "It seems to me the most judicious course to be pursued on our part would be to take possession at once of the line we would accept by negotiation, extending from the Guli of Mexico to the Pacific, and occupy the same, or keep what we already have possession of; and that, with Tampico, (which I hope to take in the course of the next month, or as soon as I can get the means of transportation,) will give us all on this side Mexico, 'drive us from the country!'—throwing on her the responsibility and expense of carrying

If the Richmond Times was not a Federal paper, we should be surprised. A mind capab'e of misrepresenting, or what is more fashionable, misconstruing plain words like these, would find the power to create a bank in the Declaration of Independence, and see the right to free slaves in

MR. TRIST .- We see (says the Union) the following statement made in a letter to the New York "Courier and Enquirer," dated at this city on the 17th inst, and signed "The Spy in Washington."
"I do, however, undertake to say, by intelli-

ducted the negotiation properly, and placed his mediately after the battle of Cerro Gordo, we should have had peace long before this period."
We deem it probable, that if Mr. Buchanan's dently, that this was not the fault of Mr. Trist.

It is necessary to say thus much in defence of with more truth than can General Scott, "Save me from my friends." We consider it unnecessary again to repeat

On the contrary, he did everything in his power

to have it forwarded through General Scott.

ders to General Scott. Robert J. Walker, Esq., the Secretary of the Treasury, left Washington this morning for Rockaway, for the benefit of his health. Mc-Clintock Young, Esq., the Chief Clerk in the Treasury, will act ad interim as the head of the Department.—[Thursday Night's Union.

For the Enquirer. "TOTAL ABSTINENCE"-"TEMPER-ANCE IN ALL THINGS.

Messrs. Editors: In the Enquirer, of July 2nd, appeared an article signed "N." and hailing from Essex county, in which the writer makes an etfort to prove, by a formidable array of statistics, that the Total Abstinence principle is of most dangerous tendency, and that its prevalence would cause one half of our population to be clothed in rags and the other to cry for bread! It may not be wholly unprofitable to your readers to analyze somewhat carefully this monstrous production, to show to what extent the judgment may be influ-enced by prejudice, and the impotency of Error

when opposed to Truth.
When we first read N.'s article, we were great ly puzzled to understand the cause of that strange perversion of mental vision under which he was evidently laboring, and which led to the yet stranger blunders in his ratiocination. After a second and more careful reading of the article, with a view to its analysis, we are enabled to solve the mystery. "N." assumes that "whiskey," or some such stimulant, is necessary for all classes in society. Let us point out a few of his blunders

When we speak of "Total Abstinence" as "the

only sale guide," we thought we were always understood by men of plain, common sense, as having exclusive reference to intoxicating drinks.

that the temperate use of these is very unsafe.— We appeal to the myriads of myriads who com menced as temperate drinkers, and ended their career in the drunkard's grave. But, for the especial benefit of "N." we will now state, most explicitly, that we have never yet recommended Total Abstinence as a remedy for "gluttony," or for the excessive use of tea and coffee. When speaking and writing in favor of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, as the only effectual safeguard against intemperate use, our efforts have not been directed against gluttony and against the abuse of tea and coffee, any more than against Sabbath-breaking, lying and swearing. Still, as much as any other class in the community, we regard these as evils and are willing to make proper efforts to remedy them. In morals, as in medicine, we are in favor of adapting the treatment to the disease. Properly applied, "N.'s' rule of action, "Temperance in all things," is a good one, but not as he applies it. The temperate use of alcoholic drinks is entirely unsafe. To this one thing, then, the rule does not apply.— Hence, we infer that the rule must not be applied too literally. There are exceptions to the rule, But, when "N." will seriously undertake to prove that EVERY THING must be used temperately in the sense in which he is the advocate of the tem-Mexicans, and it is supposed a few Americans are among them; (I trust this is not the case.)perate use of whiskey, we will prove to his entire satisfaction that upon the same principle we ought to use Opium, Arsenic and every other poison to be found in all the kingdoms of nature. It is by no means conceded, as assumed by "N., that whiskey, or any such stimulant as tea and

coffee, etc., is necessary to sustain the system in

the healthy and vigorous exercise of all its func-

tions. Of their use as medicines, it is not now our province to speak. If, then, Total Absti-nence could accomplish its object by abolishing the use of alcoholic drinks, it does not follow, as a legitimate result, that the consumption of tea and coffee and tobacco would be at all increased It is not in evidence that this is the case. From the foundation of our government there has been (as a general statement) a progressive increase in the amount of tea and coffee consumed, as well as of every other luxury. Why, then, did not "N." extend his tabular statements to a period anterior to the commencement of the temperance refor mation? How unfair to argue frem such partial data! The alleged connexion between the temperance reformation and the increased consumption of tea and coffee, is a mere assumption, ur sustained by a shadow of evidence. It is true, "N." proposes to show, by statistics, that this connexion probably exists, and this, too, in the same sentence in which he very frankly acknowledges that he is "not acquainted with the statistics of the abstinent societies!" Histabular statement exhibits a large increase in the numher of barrels of schiskey imported from the inte-rior into the city of New Orleans, during a period of ten years, extending from 1837 to 1816 inclusive. This table is introduced expressly to show to some extent, how one stimulant is substituted for another, as a result of the Temperance reformation! He immediately adds, "Had the abstinent societies succeeded to the extent desired I doubt whether the advantages anticipated would have been realized. Temperance in all things appears to be the better way." For what other stimulant this increased amount of whiskey was substituted, "N." has not informed us. We are equally ignorant of the real connection of the Temperance reformation with this increased importation of whiskey into New Orleans-a place; by the way, most strangely chosen to illustrate the legitimate tendency of the Temperance move-

ment. Why did not "N." seek his statistics in Massachusetts, or in some other section in which the total abstinence principle has operated its peculiar results? Why select New Orleans? and, when selected, what connection between "N.'s" statistics and the question at issue? But admitting, for argument's sake, that some stimulant is necessary for all classes of society, has whiskey any advantages over tea and coffee? "N" asks, how can ten and coffee enter into general use among all classes? If some stimulant is to be used two or three times a day, as he uses his whiskey, and as others use their tea and coffee, can "N." make it appear that whiskey can be afforded to every member of the family cheaper than tea and coffee? We would be greatly disappointed if he should make whiskey appear the cheaper stimulant. Where, then, is the evidence that the success of the Temperance cause would "clothe one half of our population with rags," and "cause the other half to cry for bread?" How preposterous, to talk about our people starving because the grain in the country

s no longer made into whiskey! Though engrossing "N.'s" mind so complete ly, the mere cost, in money, is not the only ele-ment to be taken into the estimate. How does the moral influence of the one class of stimular's compare with that of the other? In this view of the case, on which side does the advantage lie? Let the mind but bring into review the incalcuthe intemperate use of intoxicating drinks-th the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks—the crimes, the poverty, the want, the disgrace, the suffering, physical and moral, the ruin, temporal and eternal—and then answer the question, whether tea and coffee have produced results which, by any but a mad-man, could be compared to those produced by alcoholic drinks? And yet "N." seems not to have caught even a glimpse of this feature of the question; or, rather, he seems to think whiskey the more innecent! If "N." would calmly and the more innocent! It "N." would calmly and dispassionately contemplate this subject in all its dispassionately contemplate this subject in an its bearings, he would no longer take up his lamentations that the people of these United States paymoncy enough for tea, and coffee, and sugar, to buy one hundred and fifty millions of gallons of whiskey, instead of spending their money for an equivalent in alcoholic drinks,

"N" appends a postscript to his article for the

purpose of accounting for the cause of three-tourths of the crimes committed. He is not satisfied with the way in which it is accounted for by total abstinence men, who say that three-tourths of the crimes committed are caused by intemperance. "N.'s" impression is, "If there be any the Sierra Madre, and, as soon as I occupy Sal-tillo, will include six or seven States or Provintion of fact, are not the former right in the esti-mate which they make? We, too, believe it the ces; thus holding Tampico, Victoria, Monterey, Saltillo, Monclova, Chihuahua, (which I presume Gen. Woot has taken possession of by this sume Gen. Wood has taken possession of by this their children the necessity and importance of time, Santa Fe and the Californias, and say to correct principles: One of these principles is to the Commissioners may direct, the Justice's tall abstinence from all alcoholic drinks, except be rated such heighth from the lower floor as compatibility between enforcing this principle and the discharge of every other parental duty.— Nothing is better established, in my judgment, than that intoxicating drinks are worse than useless to those in health, even though used temperately. Those, then, that remain temperate all their lives are injured, rather than benefitted, by these stimulants. Where are the advantages to counterbalance the ten thousand evils which intemperance visits upon our race? In a game of chance, while there is danger of losing, there is a chance to win at the same time. In the use of form four form party room, which a strong square and moulded pairing form four form of passage; the floors of said fortified and parter the roof of said patterns. risk of losing every thing, while gain is impossible. How irrational, then, to incur the hazard!

The faithful parent cannot do otherwise than inculcate the total abstinence principle upon his child. This argument applies in all its force, even though alcoholic driuks did not cust one cent. Practically, the whole cost, in money, is a great deal worse than thrown away.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

P. S. If there are special instances in which is P. S. If there are special instances in which is particular to the windows in the secessary fixtures and fastenings when open to the necessary fixtures and fastenings when open to the pricks for the said floors are to be good Ball paying bricks, or others, to be approved by the content of the content gence from Puebla, that if Mr. Trist had condespatch in the hands of General Scott, so as to be transmitted to the Mexican government im-

We deem it probable, that if Mr. Buchanan's despatch had been transmitted to the Mexican Government immediately after the battle of Cerro Gordo, we should have had peace before this period. Why it was not so transmitted, is a industry, and whose savings from their total abgrave question; but we undertake to assert, configure of the case of reformed drunkards, whose period. their families; whereas, before, all their means were consumed upon whiskey grog. Is not this so, Mr. "N."?

"N." teaches, by implication, that, in accord-

after a few discharges, the energy broke and fled at the a few discharges, the energy broke and fled to the words, pursued by our me.; but not be an acquainted with the by paths, we were not able to not seed at the possible forms, which we are informed from authority which we cannot be to shock of a thunder gloud. The Young man Aimst consequently made no prisoners, except a few stragglers found in the church and destroyed. At small quantity of ammunition, and some musters, were found in the church and destroyed. At the first of the

Ex-President Tyler, with his lady, arrived in Philadelphia on Tuesday night, on his way is Newport.

Lieut. May, we are informed, returned home in the Raritan, and reached this city yesterday.

The first report we had of the nature of his wound at the attack on Tabasco, we regret to hear, was correct. He has lost his right arm. [Saturday's Nat. Int.

CANAL COMMERCE.

Received by Canal during the quarter ending

30th June, 1847-viz: hhds. Tobacco 4.930 hhds. Steins 189

15,009 boxes Manufactured Tobacco 1884 bushels Wheat bushels Corn

1,187 bushels Oats 2,1001 tons Pig Iron 214 tons Bar Iron 6,079† tons Coal 4,3381 tons Stone

2724 tons Castings 54t tons Bar and Pig Lead 2,668 kegs Nails

Shipped up the Canal during the same period; 144 tons Coal

1.2041 tons Plaster 122 tons Castings

95 tons Bar Iron 2,9884 bbls. Fish

1,096 kegs Nails 171 tons Steel
JAS. P. TYLER, Toll Gatherer James River & Kanawha Co.

Richmond, 7th July, 1847.

DEATHS. Departed this life, at the residence of her father at Halitax Court-house, Va., on Tuestay, the 6th of July, 1847, at 6 o'clock, A. M., in the tuent tieth year of her age, Miss Berrie Lewellen. The eldest daughter of Maj. John S. Lewellen. The

sudden and unexpected death of this train incresting and lovely young lady has spread a pall over our cheerful village, which shrouds it in the most metancholy gloom. But a few brief days, and who appeared to have a longer and brigher carcer before them than she? In the full time tion of youth, health, accomplishments, and men of earthly desires, a splendid prospect scared spread before her, and her lengthened path-way through it lighted up with every generous tope. Yet now she affords but another melanchely instance of the uncertainty of all earthly things, and that "in the midst of life we are in death

ville, on Wednesday evening the 16th ult, of a long and distressing disease, Dr. Ropear W. Linn-It is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the mer. its, social and professional, which he possessed-suffice it to say that in his disposition he was

Died, At his residence in the town of Carlers.

kind and conciliatory, in his social intercouse unobtrasive and modest, and in the practice of his profession he usually exhibited skill and a heart full of sympathy for the sufferings of his patients. He died not as one without hope, the "rest which remaineth for the people of God." Died, in Essex county, Va., on the evening of

the 2d July, at Miller's Tavern, the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas N. Clarke, Esq., Mrs. SALLY GATEWOOD, relict of William T. Gale-word, in the 85th year of her age.

The event which we here record has deprived

a large circle of acquaintances of a valuable friend and member of society, and deeply afflicted the family and relatives of the decease In the character of this venerable lady were blended, in exquisite harmony, all those qualities of the mind and heart which are fitted to win our admiration and love. Endowed by nature with a rigorous mind, which she retained throughout ong, active and useful life, her deportment was characterised by gentleness and dignity of man ner, great amiability of disposition and a rigid dierence to truth.

Notice to Contractors.

THE undersigned, Commissioners, acting in vinue of orders of the County Court of Essex, will recess Scaled Proposals, to be addressed to them at this since, postage pend, until the second day of August, 16%, on which day, if fair, if not, on the next lair day therefier, (Sunday excepted,) the contract will be certainly left to the lowest bidder,) for the erection of a Court-House, with the Clerk's Office therein, for the use of the said county—to be built according to the anceved schedule and specifications. Seventeen hundred deliars of the money for the payment of the said uniting will be in the hands of the Sheriff of this county on the

lars of the money for the payment of the said limiting will be in the hands of the Sheriff of this county on the list day of November next; the remainder of the rost of said hallding will be paid out on the county bevise of State and 1819—that is to say, one molety on the list cay of November in each of said years. The undertaker will only be required to execute a bond with good scenary, in the penalty of thirty five hundred dollars, duble the amount of the payment to be mode in November (MAINER LEWIS, 1811AM A. V. RIGHT, 1948ER ROY MICOL.)

Tappulmanack, Essex Co., Va., June 20th, 1647. SCHEDULE:

The above specified building to be completed by the 1st day of January, 1849, and to be of the fellowing are, dimensions and materials, to wit: Sixty four feet in length and fifty feet in width, from out to out; the walls of said building to be twenty-eight feet high, from the length and fifty fect in width, from out to out; the walls of send building to be twenty-right feet high, from the surface of the earth to the eaves of the building, and the pitch of the galle ends to hear a doe and workmandle proportion to the heighth of the side walls, the walls to be twenty-two inches thick from the first or principal floor, and the balance of the walls from the said floot to the caves to be eighteen inches thick, and the walls of the gable ends from the eaves to the top of said walls thirteen inches thick; fourteen windows in the lower story, with twelve panes of glass in twelve of the said windows, each pane of glass to be twelve by eighteen inches, and two of the said windows with twenty-four panes of glass same size; fifteen windows in the uper story, with twelve panes of glass in each window, each pane of glass to be twelve by fifteen inches, and the said glass to be of the beat glass made and sold in Baltuace; the each for the said windows one Inch and three quarters thick, the windows to be confined when ruled of down by spring fastening; the front or principal doe entering into the Court room to be a folding door, with a plain suitable equare transom over the said door, the said door nine feet high, and four feet and a helf wide the whole of the timber of the said building to be of white or yells wheart pine, or any other timber equally as root, subject to the anorozoll of said Commissional of said Commissional of said Commissional or such commissions.

ance with his religion, those who work most should have most whiskey to drink! We had intended to say, we do not envy his religion.

Albemarle county.

T. A.

This evening's southern mail (says the Union) brings us further interesting intelligence from Gen. Scott's camp and from the capital. We take it for granted that the General will not wait (as has been suggested at New Orleans) to receive orders from Washington before he marches onwards. A letter has been received in this city from Vera Cruz, of the 8th instant, stating that Gen. Pierce would march with his detachment (about 2500 troops) on the next day. It says